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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND MAY.

THE LONDON TIMES has the following about Sir Ashley Eden:

"The retirement of Sir Ashley Eden from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal affords an opportunity for reviewing the progress of that important Presidency and indirectly of India as a whole. The English people have their share in the spontaneous and universal expressions of admiration for his administration which his resignation has called forth. He is one of the long line of able rulers who have vindicated this nation's claim to empire, but he is also the product of a system which is not the creation of any set of men, but the outcome of English life and thought."

"The retiring Governor is happy in being able to vouch for the prosperity and progress of Bengal. Expanding trade, growing capital, efficient administration, diminishing crime, increasing education and rapidly developing internal resources—these are the heads of a discourse which it is pleasant to know applies to the whole of India."

THE CALCUTTA correspondent of the *Times* renders a glowing account of the Eden Week in the capital of India. He writes:

"The past week has been remarkable for the public meetings and festivities in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who resigns his office. All classes and races have combined to do him honour, and to express admiration for his successful administration of Bengal. On Tuesday he was entertained at a public banquet."

"A public meeting was held in the town-hall for the purpose of recording the recognition of the successful administration of Bengal by Sir Ashley Eden. Among many influential persons present were the Chief Justice of Bengal, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Trades Association, and Judges of the High Court Cunningham and Tottenham. His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan and Private Secretary de Burgh Miller and a large number of distinguished native Princes were present. It was resolved that a marble statue of Sir Ashley Eden should be erected in Calcutta as a memorial of his distinguished career in India. A deputation was appointed to present him with an address, which was adopted by the meeting. Sir A. Eden was entertained at a public dinner last night by the members of his own Service. The new Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Rivers Thompson, presided. Sir A. Eden opened a new Women and Children's Hospital on the 19th. He rebutted the accusation of having an excessive zeal for economy, and that he had ever starved the sick or deprived them of medical comforts. He endeavoured to shew from figures that the accusation was unfounded. He has been entertained in various ways during the week by the leading natives. Addresses have poured in from numerous associations; and the native European Chamber of Commerce have requested him to sit for his portrait,

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us on the great Education Question:

Your Evidence before the Education Commission has just come to hand and is most interesting. A system of Government Education in India seems to me altogether an error. It is sure to cost a great deal more than what similar education might be had through private enterprise undertaken by the people, and can never meet the wants of the people as well as a system devised by themselves. The "Metropolitan Institution" shows how suitable education might be supplied without Government aid or European assistance whatever, at a fraction of the charge made in the Government establishments. While in the Primary schools and Village patshalas, it is simply absured to go to the expense of benches and desks, slates and printed books, which the bulk of the classes to be educated in the villages, cannot afford to pay for; nor can they derive advantage from such appliances, as you so well observe in your evidence.

The grants-in-aid proportioned to the school attendance seem moreover to have greatly encouraged fraud, and thus tended to demoralise an important class. The fact is that the Indian officials who go in far national education care little for the actual results, so long as reports can be published which will bring them before the public in this country, as the pioneers of Western civilization in the East. The evil of taxing the people to four times the value of the education to be given to them, is not understood in this country and any body who would oppose Government education in India would be considered an ignorant barbarian. The question with you, therefore, is how best to lay out the money which the Indian Government is determined on spending on popular education, and your evidence would be a most valuable guide, if it were adopted. But crotchets and private interests generally carry the day.

WITH A VIEW to patronize and develop local industries, the Madras Government have directed that in future all gallipots and jars required for the use in hospitals, &c., shall be procured from the Local Schools of Arts, although the rates are somewhat in excess of the English market for these articles. This is as it should be.

THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT is about to depute two Envoys, one to the Courts of Europe and the other to America. The chief object in view is to obtain the consent of the Treaty Powers to an increase of the spirit duties. The country is at present flooded with a most vile cheap spirit, distilled from rice in China, on which an import duty is levied by treaty at the very low rate of three per cent.; the fact being that when the treaties were made, twenty-five years ago, there was no import of spirit from China, and this duty was arranged with reference to the import of wine from Europe.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Babu Rajkrishna Mittra of Baraset, lately practising homœopathy in this city. He was an intelligent and bold man and an enthusiastic spiritualist.

TUESDAY, 23RD MAY.

WE COULD not give last week for want of space the replies of Mr. Justice White to the addresses presented to him. They were remarkable for honesty of thought and boldness of expression. In his reply to the Attorneys, Mr. Justice White thus dwelt on the subject of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court:

"I am glad to find that you should raise your voice and unite with the rest of the community in condemning the action of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in reducing the salaries of the future Judges of this Court. It is in my humble opinion a grievous mistake. The object of it was, and it was a plausible object too, to equalise the incomes of the puisne Judges in all three Chief Courts throughout India. But only a profound ignorance of the different kinds of work which is done in this Court especially in the appellate branch, as compared with what is done in the other High Courts of India, I say only a profound ignorance of the difference between the two, can in any way excuse the equalization which has taken place. I have been in Bombay. There your business is on the original side; there we have three original Courts sitting permanently as a rule, and there the appellate business occupies only one day in the week. There they have no large zemindaries, their clients are not wealthy, the cases are small and of a petty character; the system there is known as the *Ryotwari* system, and business on that side was of a very limited character, and has no comparison between the amount and the extent of the work which is done on this side. There is an error abroad, and it is a very gross error among non-officials, that when Judges do not sit in Court they do no business, that every day that the Court was closed was an idle day with them. That is a serious mistake, as more hard work is done then in finishing up what has been commenced in Court.

AGAIN, on the invidious distinction made between European and Native Judges of the High Court:

"You also allude to what I think is the very worst feature in the scheme, and that is the invidious distinction which is made between the Vakil and native elements of the High Court and the European element. That distinction is to be deeply regretted. There is no doubt that the future estimation in which Judges stand in this country very much depends upon the amount of rupees which he gets for it, and if it is found that a portion of them gets Rs. 4,500—and other gentlemen, who do the same work, who have an equal vote, who have equal jurisdiction and equal powers, are but receiving only Rs. 2,400—there can be no doubt that the general public will view his position relative to his pay.

IN HIS reply to the address of the Vakils Mr. Justice White remarked:

"That if he had not arrived at the mature age of 55, he should have blushed at the high eulogy which had been passed upon him in the address which had just been presented. The description there given of his services was the description of a perfect Judge. He was unable to acknowledge the truth of the picture, but he accepted the value which they set on his services as an expression on their part that he had done his best in discharging the duties he had undertaken when accepting that appointment."

MR. JUSTICE WHITE thus adverted to his method of work and to the administration of justice in this country:

"He had endeavoured to hold the scales evenly, and to give suitors that justice which they were entitled to expect: he had endeavoured to pay equal attention to all vakils, and to decide the issues more with reference to the soundness of the arguments advanced than with reference to the worth of the man advancing those arguments. By this means, he had been able to extract from vakils all the assistance which they could render him in ascertaining the facts of the case, so as to be better able to arrive at a correct judgment. As regards the general public, he had been able, he hoped, to give them the value of the very liberal salary which they had allowed him for his service. He would, therefore, venture to say that he had, in a measure, been successful; if so, it was attributable to the fact that he had invariably looked behind the vakils to the suitor—men who were obliged to resort to the court, and submit their case to foreign Judges, who differed from them not only in race and modes of thought, but were aliens also in habit. There was no doubt that the race to which he belonged had bestowed a boon upon the races of this country by establishing courts of justice, such as that of which he was a member; but still a Hindoo who applied to an English Judge for justice did, to a certain extent, labour under disadvantages. But, then, as they were aware, a Judge had to administer law and he was a bad Judge who administered law regardless of justice, or justice regardless of law. On the whole, the experience of ages had shown that it was of the greatest value that justice should be administered according to certain fixed rules and principles. He had to thank them for the assistance they had invariably given him in arriving at decisions in difficult and obscure cases, particularly as he was no prepared for that assistance when he joined his present appointment.

HE THEN made this frank confession:

He could not conclude without making one remark, and that was that in the profession which they followed there was open to the race to which they belonged a field of employment for any man of cultivated taste and independent spirit. When he first came out to this country, he was, he confessed, in some measure hostile to the Oriental races, but that was a mistake. He had watched with great interest the efforts that were being made by the leading men of their race to take advantage of the learning and the science of the West, and in the particular branch of their own profession there was a field for the exercise of their abilities.

HE THUS complimented the Native Bar of the High Court:

In taking farewell, he desired to wish them all prosperity and success in the following of their profession. He had no doubt that the position which they had achieved for themselves would be an improving one. Members of their body were taking a seat on the Bench, and he was glad to say that the Court was considerably strenthened by the accession on the Bench of that element; and here he could not help referring to his brother Mitter, with whom he had often been associated on the Bench, and who had given him great help in elucidating the facts of a case. Justice Mitter was conspicuous for forming an independent opinion, and for arguing it out with his colleagues. He was drawn from their body, and Mr. White augured well for their profession when men of such strength of character were found to become members of that Bench.

The early retirement of such a Judge as Mr. White is a great loss to the country.

WEDNESDAY 24TH MAY.

WE SEE that Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine, and Co., of Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Manchester, are about to start a new regular direct service of steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, *via* the Suez Canal.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. C. B. Clarke, late of the Bengal Education Service, and Professor V. Ball, late of the Geological Survey, have been selected by the Council of the Royal Society for the F. R. S., the highest scientific honor open to an Englishman.

A CURIOUS case of License tax assessment has been brought to notice. All persons whose incomes are under Rs. 500, as the reader is aware, are exempted from assessment to the tax. One man has, however, been assessed to the tax, because his income was Rs. 400, and that of his son Rs 200. The assessor ignored the son, and entered the fathers as possessing an income of Rs. 600. This case is reported from Bombay.

WE ARE glad to hear that a paper manufactory, under the auspices of the Travancore Government, is to be started at Trevandrum, under competent European supervision, and with this view the necessary plant and machinery are to be imported from England. It is anticipated that the venture will succeed, as Travancore possesses an abundance of the raw materials suited to the manufacture of paper.

THE THREE GREAT PORTS of the world are London, Liverpool and New York. During 1880 they reached their highest trade figures, the imports being at London about $700,000,000; Liverpool, $500,000,000, and New York, $539,000,000.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA has decreed that there shall be no more than one drink-shop in any Russian village, and where two or three villages are near together, one drink-shop shall suffice for all, and this shall be managed by "a man born and resident in the village," who shall be appointed by the common council and paid by salary. He is to derive no pecuniary profit beyond his salary, is to sell also food and tea, and is liable to fine, dismissal and even imprisonment, if he allows any man or woman to get drunk on his premises. In a given contingency, if the population should become notoriously drunken and disorderly the communal authorities are to interdict the sale of liquor entirely in that district or village for as long a time as they shall see fit. We commend this system to the advocates of the Bengal outstill.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA is reported to have said to the Bengali Christians of this city to the effect that "the clergy of the Church of England ought not to admit to their communion any who were not known to be of their flock." Surely this is exclusive spirit with a vengeance. And yet the Church of England men are held to be true Christians.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT is said to be considering a proposal to make the naturalisation of all foreigners who may have resided five years in Russia compulsory. The effect, it is said, would be to banish all foreigners from the country.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FIELD, is said to have complimented a vakeel of the High Court, Calcutta, with the following observations:—"The meanest pleader practising in a Court in the remotest corner of Bengal presided over by an officiating Munsiff would be ashamed of advancing such an argument." What next and next?

THURSDAY, 25TH MAY.

THE FREQUENT FEUDS between Hindus and Mahomedans on the score of religious differences is much to be regretted. The latest report comes from Vellore, Madras; there was a furious outbreak attended with loss of life. A strong police force, with the Joint Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police, were present to quell the disturbance and the military were also called in. The disturbance is ascribed to an act of thoughtless frivolity on the part of the Hindus, who, it is said, at the celebration of a feast had adopted the disguises used at the Mohurrum by the Mahomedans, which the latter resented. It is a pity that what was intended as a joke should have ended in bloodshed.

WE LEARN from a creditable source that the Nuddea Fever Commission having completed their enquiries are about to submit their report. We do not know how far our informant is correct in his surmise, but he says that though the Commission have been indefatigable in their researches and enquiries they have come to conclusions, which will lead to no practical results. It is believed that the bulk of their report is composed of two things, first that the late Raja Digamber Mitter's theory of sub-soil humidity is of no value, secondly, that the mortuary returns of the district are unreliable. It would be premature to pass any opinion on the labours of the Fever Commission until their report see the light of day. We hope its publication will not be delayed.

AN ESTEEMED correspondent has favoured us with some notes on the operation of the Arms Act in the N.-W. Provinces. We will give a few extracts from them. In the first place he says:

The Act is vexatious and oppressive, though we do not say "unnecessary." If the object of Government be to prevent transportation of arms beyond the frontier and to keep the turbulent and evil-disposed in check, it is all right. But has it achieved this purpose? To our conviction this can be effected without the rules being vexatious and oppressive. Do what you like with the "rough and scum" of the people, but what we ask is simply not to annoy and exasperate the well-disposed and respectable citizens."

WITH REGARD to the License system, our correspondent observes:

The license system is most objectionable and requires a thorough revision. It not only annoys but wounds deeply the feelings of the loyal and well-disposed. If the Government charges 8 annas for licensing a sword, the license-holder must spend some two rupees before he can get the license over and above the cost of application. He must pay a rupee or so to the Moharrer, otherwise he must be prepared to be harassed for a week in attending the court and incurring much unnecessary expense.

NEXT AS to the exemptions the writer says:

The Government shews a long list of exemptions. Let us analyze it. The Municipal Commissioners are exempt but the post is tenable for only two years and often one year. Conceive a Municipal Commissioner purchasing a valuble arm and after a year or two finds it confiscated and deposited in the district treasury. The titled men are exempted, but their sons, brothers, uncles and nephews have to go every year to the Magistrate's office with their menial servants to have the license renewed. Renewal is not so easy as one may suppose. Many Magistrates refuse to renew without inspecting the arms. Imagine a man of note and consequence having to take his ancestral arms, his family heritage will go to the katchery every year. Every Magistrate has his own whim and fancy. One man has a license for four years, a Magistrate comes and gives his dictum that four swords are quite sufficient and then confiscates the guns. A second Magistrate allows two guns but the third inspects them, and confiscates one on the plea of its being injurious because broken. The fourth does not allow repairs and charges heavily for repairs made in some particular shop.

THE RESULTS of the restriction on the use and possession of arms as noticed by our correspondent are the same in all the provinces. On this head he says:

In the districts bordering on the jungles even one or two guns are denied to each village for the protection of life and crops. The native gentry and nobility do not keep arms so much for use as for ostentation and show, and their sense of honor is rudely shocked by undergoing a degrading inquisition. Again, we find the name of the son of the Maharaja of Bettia in the exemption list. The son and grandson of the Maharaja of Benares are omitted! Are they included in the attendants of His Highness? If so they must have some badges because we hear the Magistrates insist upon some such thing. In a district like Mirzapore where the bordering district of Rewah is full of arms and in the districts of Goruckpore and Basti and Northern Oudh where the Nepalese are armed to the teeth, is it not exceptionally humiliating to the loyal and peaceful subjects of the Queen Empress to be disarmed and left at the mercy of their neighbours We heard lately the story of a Nepal frontier district where a poor disarmed village was attacked by the armed men coming from the Nepal side and torture a man to death because he could not produce the money demanded. The victims' fingers were covered with oiledcloth and lighted.

FRIDAY, 26TH MAY.

CONSIDERING the increase of open mileage of the railways in India during the 4th quarter of 1881 and also the increase of train mileage the accidents on Indian Railways were less during the quarter. There were altogether 640 accidents from all causes, and the casualties were 34 persons injured and 5 killed. In accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors the number of persons killed was 33. injured 94, the number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains were 88 killed and 169 injured. There were 56 cases of fire in trains. Of persons killed and injured by running trains, one was killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossing 31 killed and 10 injured whilst trespassing on the line, 5 committed suicide, 2 killed and 1 injured from miscellaneous causes. In addition to the above 10 persons are reported to have been killed, 71 injured in yards, workshops &c. and 137 passengers, to have met death in carriages and stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I happened to be present a morning at the residence of Doctor Sircar. What a noble and cheering sight I witnessed. A large number of sick people from all parts of the town attended, and for two hours or more the kind Doctor carefully and attentively examined them, made enquiries of them in the kindest manner possible, and then administered to them medicine and prescribed diet in a fashion which would be considered more than satisfactory by his paying patients."

WE REGRET to notice the death of Raja Khetter Mohun Sing of Dinagepore at the early age of 41: the melancholy event took place on the 17th instant. The Raja has left behind him a wife and daughter only and his death is lamented not only by his friends but by the European and native communities of Dinagepore.

A CORRESPONDENT, taking exception to the scheme of placing education institutions under purely native management, observes:

You can scarcely imagine a graver misfortune to the schools in the interior than to be placed under native management. Native members of Committees take no interest in educational matters. They seldom attend the meetings of the Committee. It is often necessary to bring the influence of the Magistrate to bear upon them in order to oblige them to attend to form a quorum. Their votes are often *upka vasta* votes. They are mischievous and vindictive. They fight tooth and nail in supporting a protege, and they are rancorously vindictive towards those who happen to incur their displeasure. Their proceedings show a tendency to injure the discipline of schools. If a boy happen to be the son of a Sub-Judge or a Deputy Magistrate he cannot be punished; to set the Head-masters against the lower masters and lower masters against Head-masters, accordingly as the one or other happen to be their favourites is their pastime.

IT IS STATD that all the Indian troopships are to be illuminated with the electric light before they begin their next season's voyages.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. A. N. Chatterji, L.M.S., Calcutta, L.R.C.P., Edn., and L.F.P.S., Glasgow, has just been admitted to the membership of the London College of Physicians. He is said to be the first native of India who has ever obtained this diploma. It is Mr. Chatterji's intention to enter the Indian Medical Service.

IT IS STATED that the Bombay High Court proposes some important alterations in the rules for the admission of attorneys. Every articled clerk must be either an LL. B., a B.A. or a gentleman of European education, who shall produce a special order from the Judges of the High Court. In the first case he is to be articled for two years; in the second for three years and the third for four.

WE TAKE from a morning contemporary the following telegram from Simla about Army reduction:

With reference to the G. G. O. regarding the late army reductions it is notified in the *Gazette* that commandants and wing and squadron commanders of native regiments will be eligible for the special terms of retirement offered in the G. G. O. to the extent to which such retirements may not be availed of in each army respectively by commandants and wing and squadron commanders of regiments to be reduced. Each vacancy created in a corps to be retained consequent on commandants and wing and squadron commanders accepting retirement on these terms, will be filled by the appointment of an officer in corresponding regimental rank from one of the reduced regiments who has elected to continue in the service. Commandants thus appointed from the reduced regiments to corps to be retained will count their previous command service in the former towards the limited tenure of command laid down in the late General Order. The total number of special retirements offered are—for the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force three cavalry and six Infantry Commands; nine Cavalry and twelve Infantry Squadron or Wing Commands: Madras Army—eight Infantry Commands and sixteen Wing Commands: Bombay Army—one Cavalry and four Infantry Commands; three Cavalry; and eight Infantry Wing or Squadron Commands. In the event of the number of the applicants for such of these retirements as may not be accepted by the officers of the reduced regiments in the respective ranks being in excess of the number then remaining available, preference will be given according to length of service.

SATURDAY, 27TH MAY.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Asiatic Society, of Great Britain Dr. Monier Williams read a paper on the Vaishnava religion, of which the following is a summary:

In this paper he showed the relationship between the Vaishnava religion and three other forms of the Hindoo religious system, viz., Vedism, Brahmanism, and Saivism. Vishnu worship was the popular worship of India, though much split up into sects opposed to one another. The four principal sects were founded by Ramanuja, Madhava, Chaitanya, and Vallabha. The Ramanuja sect was again divided into two sub-sects, Vadakalaio and Ten-kalais. Their views as to the nature of the soul's defence on the Supreme Being differed much in the same way as do those of the Arminians and Calvinists. The Chaitanya sect held that devotion to Vishnu was best symbolized under the figure of human love. The Vallabha sect held similar opinions, and were the Epicureans of India. They taught that the way to salvation was through eating and drinking and enjoying the good things of life. It was in opposition to their sensual view of religion that the modern reformer Swami Narayana founded a new sect and wrote his Siksha-patri, a sort of religious directory, consisting of 212 precepts, which give a good idea of the purer side of Vaishnavism.

This summary does not show that the learned professor has added at all to the stock of information which Dr. Wilson had given to European scholars in his "Hindu Sects;" but his remarks on the Siksha patri might contain some thing new. By the way who informed the learned gentleman that Vallabha Acharya inculcated, and his followers indulge in drinking? If the remark implies, as it obviously does, to spirituous drinks and not to water or milk, it is a sell.

THE SIMLA correspondent of the *Englishman* thus speculates about the Stock Notes:

The first batch of the new "stock notes" left England some ten days ago, and may therefore be expected in the country in a fortnight. It consisted of two hundred thousand notes of the 12½ rupee denomination. The Bank of England will, it is understood, now print off the whole number of notes to form the first issue at the same rate per week. One million and four hundred thousand notes of the various denominations are to be printed. It will then be possible, as was anticipated, to begin the sale of the notes by about the end of June. Definite information on the point will, of course be published as soon as possible. If the Bank buy up the notes in any large quantities Government will find itself in possession of a good deal of ready money. Experienced judges, however, say that the Bank rate for money, now 8 per cent., will not this year go down lower than 5 per cent.

In that case the anticipations as to the sale of stock notes on a wholesale scale may not be realized.

We doubt whether the stock notes will sell at par.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 22.—Advices from Dublin state that Cardinal MacCabe's life having been threatened, a police guard has been placed over him for his protection.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the question of the safety of the Suez Canal would recieve the early consideration of Government.

23.—The *Times* in a leading article on the Viceroy's scheme for Local Self-Government in India, approves of the same, and says it is a magnificent experiment, and worthy of the British nation.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell meditates resigning his seat in Parliament.

Sir John Holker has resigned the Judgship through ill-health.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—2½ to 1 against Bruce; 4½ to 1 against Shotover; 6½ to 1 against Quicklime; 8 to 1 against Dutch Oven; 15 to 1 against Pursebearer; 16 to 1 against Sachem and Executor, and 25 to 1 against Gerald.

The St. Gothard Tunnel was formally opened fo traffic yesterday with much ceremony.

24.—Mrs. Adam, wife of the late Governor of Madras, has been raised to the rank of a Baronet's widow.

Mr. Parnell has denied that he has any intention of resigning his seat in Parliament.

Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that negotiations are proceeding with France for a convention relative to the emigration of coolies from India to Reunion. The Indian Government had been consulted in the matter, and had asked for further concessions; otherwise, emigration should be stopped.

The House of Commons have agreed to the resolution that the Bills respecting Arrears of Rent and Repression of Crime

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in Ireland shall take precedence of all other business. The House will not be adjourned to-day, owing to press of work. The House of Commons last night read for a second time the Arrears of Rent Bill, by 269 against 157 votes.

25.—The debate on the Repression Bill was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Dillon said that since the evictions were being continued, he would refuse to denounce the outrages. Mr. Gladstone who spoke at some length, strongly reprobated Mr. Dillon's attitude, and said that repressive measures in Ireland were imperative. The House agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

26.—Lord Hartington replying to a question in the House of Commons, explained the grounds upon which the concession had been made to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, which his Lordship said, however, must not serve as a precedent.

The House of Commons negatived an amendment brought forward by Mr. J. Cowen against the restrictive measures contained in the Repression Bill. The House then went into committee on the Bill. Mr. Parnell, referring to Mr. Dillon's speech of the previous evening and to palliate the statements made, spoke in condemnation of the outrages and boycotting.

26.—It is reported that an ultimatum has been sent to the Egyptian Government, and, that in case of non-compliance within 24 hours, the Turkish troops will be summoned to Egypt.

WE HAVE received the following from a Simla correspondent:

There is an annual gathering at a place about some 6 miles from simla, just below Mahashole, which is commonly known as Shibpore (or *Kontika Mela*) on the occasion of the last day of the month of Bysakh.

The spot where the fair takes place is really charming. Large pine trees girt the whole space, thus affording a pleasant shade over the whole area, bushes of wild roses (white) permeating the whole atmosphere with fragrance, pure water oozing out from the sides of the hill intersect the valley, and beautiful birds with rich plumage warbling in the forest with which Shibpore is surrounded.

This is the place where all the hill people on the occasion stated above meet to worship the deity Shib, dance, sing holy songs swing in Merry-go-rounds, and indulge in Archery, &c.

The Hill people are not in the habit of making images and worshipping them as in Bengal, but they have great faith in shrines dedicated to their favorite deities from time immemorial. And it is for this reason that they do not let slip an opportunity to witness such fairs which generally hold annually before the shrines.

This year the Shibpore fair took place on the 13th May, and lasted for two days. There was a good gathering from Simla, and all the spectators enjoyed the fair to their hearts' content.

On the evening of the 13th it became very cloudy. It rained, and hailed profusely, which took away all the pleasures enjoyed by the sightseers and others during the day. There was in fact great confusion and consternation especially amongst those who were unprovided with tents, and most of the hill people came from distance; they were consequently exposed to the inclement weather, there being no shelter within reach.

But, as it rains every year within the memory of the oldest hill man who come to see the fair, on this occasion (and there is a superstitious notion prevailing among the hill people that rain may cease to fall even in the rainy season, but it is sure to come down on the occasion of this fair) the people are to some extent prepared to get a good soaking; sorrow is the music of joy.

Yesterday (the 14th) was very clear, and those who had a good ducking on the previous night, had had a good baking in the sun that day—so of the whole the fair of this year was well attended, and heartily enjoyed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Accounts of the external Land Trade of British India for the nine months April to December 1881. 2. British Guiana—Report of the Medical officer of the Immigration Department for the year 1880. (Received from the Government of Bengal.) 3. The Law of Testamentary Succession among the Mahomedans of India. By D. Hosain Ahmed B. A. 4. The Renaissance of Islamite Civilization. By D. Hosain Ahmed, B. A. 5. The Hygienic and Agricultural value of Phosphorus—A lecture delivered before the Bethune Society by J. Laker Macmillan F. C. S. Part II. 6 Letter to Sir James Davidson Gordon, K. C. S. I. Resident at Mysore. From Major Evans Bell, late of the Madras Corps &c., 7. Observations on Higher Education and the Education of the masses in India—a letter addressed to His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras. By the Maharajah of Travancore. 8. First Report of the General Council on Education in India (London.) 9. Our Educational Policy in India. By Revd. James Johnston. 10. On the "Abolition" or "Transference" of Government Colleges and High Schools in India as required by the despatch of 1854. Illustrated by the State of Education in Madras. By the Revd. James Johnston. 11. Adhayatmya Ramayana—Translated by Bolie Chand Gosvami. Part 2. 12. Prasanta Koosum, a Poem in Sanskrit. By Jadubessur Turkarutna. 13. Chundra Dootum Ditto. By Ditto. 14. Bunga Dursun, a critical journal in Bengali, No. 91 for Baisakh 1289 B.E. 15. The Hindu Law on Marriage. By R. Ragoonatha Rao.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MUHAMMAD AFZUL KHAN, Khan Bahadur, C. S. I. British Envoy to Kabul left Peshwar for Kabul yesterday the 25th instant. *Press Commissioner's Office.*

THERE WERE 279 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 20th May of which 23 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 82 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents and wounds, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 13 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born, 37 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 60 persons died at the age of 60 years and upwards. Among non-Asiatic Christians the deaths were eleven. The average of daily mortality was 39·8.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LORD RIPON'S Government is destined to mark a new era in the history of British rule in India. It has conceded the privilege of local self-Government to the people of this country in a spirit, which the most sanguine-minded among them had hardly expected. Nurtured as we are in the traditions of absolute despotism, we confess we had misgivings in our mind whether the Viceroy did really intend to give us the substance, not the shadow. It was, however, not our fault. It was the traditional spirit of the Indian Government which had taught us to look with distrust upon its protestations of reform. But Lord Ripon and his chief councillor Major Baring, to whose combined statesmanship we owe the great boon under notice, are too sincere and high-minded to deal with phantoms or indulge in mere platitudes. They mean what they say, and say what they mean. They have risen above the mists of Indian prejudice and antipathy, and have approached the subject in a truly broad and enlightened spirit. Compare the scope of the proposals of the several Local Governments with that of those of the Government of India, and you will at once see that the spirit of the provincial Governments is low, narrow, autrocratic, and unsympathetic, only varying in degrees, whereas that of the Supreme Government, is truly imperial, national, broad, generous, and sympathetic, justifying the saying that the Government of a country exists not only for the administration of its affairs but also for its advancement in the scale of nations.

There has been a very full discussion of the scheme of local self-government, in the press, and LordRipon and Major Baring have conceded every important point to native public opinion. We take from our contemporary of the *Englishman* the following summary of the last Resolution of the Government of India on the subject:

The resolution deals first with the mode in which local boards, Municipal and district, should be constituted. Absolute uniformity of system throughout India is not expected or desired, indeed there is held to be an advantage in allowing local peculiarities free play, so that the systems best suited to the country may come to the front. Fundamental principles, however, must be the same everywhere. Local Governments, therefore, while maintaining and extending the municipal government in Towns, are instructed to organise wherever intelligent non-official agency can be obtained, a net work of local boards to be charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds. The jurisdiction of the boards should be so limited in area that local knowledge of interest may be secured in each member. District boards are held to be open to the objection that distant members cannot attend and outlying tracts suffer in the distribution of funds while the work tends to fall in the hands of the district officers. Subdivisional boards with occasional district councils of delegates to settle matters of wider interest are favoured in preference of the district boards with subordinate local committees. The relations between the municipal and local boards are indicated as requiring a settlement according to local circumstances. In all local boards non-official members are to be at least two-thirds of the total holding office at least for two years and retiring by rotation, but here the details are left to the provincial Governments. The Elective system is to be preferred wherever practicable, but is not universally insisted on. Election in some form or other should be tried in towns of any size and be extended more cautiously to smaller towns and backward rural tracts, but even in the latter localities Government is disposed to think that the elective system might under a suitable plan be attempted. The qualification should first be kept fairly high as regards the system of election. Discretion is left to the provincial Governments, who are advised to consult native gentlemen of position, to adapt their arrangements according to local feelings and circumstances. Diversity of system at the outset is not considered a matter of importance. The problem is to discover in what manner the people of India can best be trained to manage their own local affairs intelligently and successfully. To that end every reasonable plan should be tried. The failure hitherto to make the elective system a success may be attributed rather to the want of earnest endeavour than to any inherent defects. What is now wanted is the patient and practical experiment how best to call forth and render effective the desire and capacity for self-government which all fairly educated men may be assumed to possess. To stimulate the candidacy of respectable natives and mark the importance of the function of local boards the courtesy titles of Rai Bahadoor and Khan Bahadoor will attach to the members during the term of office. Considering next the control which is to be retained by Government over the local boards the resolution explains that this is to be exercised by a system of revision and check and not of official dictation. The sanction of the executive authority will be required for certain acts, such as raising of loans, forms of taxation, and the provincial Governments must, like the local Government Board of England, have power to interfere and set aside certain proceedings or even with the approval of the Supreme Government supersede a board temporarily for gross neglect. But the duty of executive officers will be to watch the proceedings and call attention to important matters and check by official remonstrance any irregular or illegal action. For the exercise of these powers it is not necessary or desirable that a district or sub-divisional officer should generally be Chairman of the urban or rural boards. If the boards are to serve as training schools in administration, they must be free from official dictation, and feel that they have real power and real responsibilities. The district officer will have more dignified and influential position if he supervises the controls of proceedings from outside. In any place if a suitable non-official Chairman be not available, and in exceptional districts, an Official Chairman may be allowed, but is to have no vote in the proceedings of the local Boards. Appointments of Chairman should be subject to Government approval, but their election, whenever possible, should be left to the boards. The resolution insists on the importance of giving the local boards the management of revenues as well as expenditure. It proposes that higher class engineering agency should be supplied by Government in order to avoid double establishments and waste of public money. This would enable the provincial governments to make over more freely provincial works to the local boards. For the management care is however to be taken to secure effectually the initiative and controlling power of the boards.

We will recur to the subject in our next. In the meantime we desire to say that nothing could have been conceived in better spirit than this Resolution. This is the first time that the British Government in India has avowed an important administrative measure with a view to promote the political education of the people. On no point was native opinion in this province so strong as on this that the central authority should not be vested in the Magistrate Collector of the district as the Chairman of the district board, and theGovernment has conceded that point. Then it has declared that in the constitution of the District Boards the elective principle should be the rule. And it has designed the details so far as its own action is concerned in the same liberal spirit that has dictated the whole measure. Thus the Government of India has done its part. It remains to be seen in what spirit the local Governments will give effect to the policy of the Supreme Goverhment. We make no doubt that no provincial Government will demean itself by thwarting such a large hearted and liberal measure. And we sincerely and earnestly hope that our countrymen will rise to the height of the occasion, for in their hands will practically rest the success of this grand Charter of Local Self-Government in India.

TRAVANCORE ON HIGH EDUCATION.

IT is rarely that the Indian Princes open their lips on British Indian politics. It was therefore with great pleasure we noticed the recent address of the Maharaja of Travancore on the Education Question of India. We observe he has

lately addressed an official letter to the Government of Madras on the same subject. It shews a vigour of mind, breadth of view, enlightened thought, and true statesman-like spirit, which we cannot too highly admire. We wish we could give the letter *in extenso*, but for want of space we will content ourselves with some extracts. It really gives us no small pleasure to see an Indian Prince quote Herbert Spencer in explation of his views. The Maharaja at once plunges into the question by repudiating the applicability of English analogy to Indian matters in all cases. His Highness says: "It is true that in England higher education is largely supported by private liberality. But one of the commonest errors in discussing Indian subjects is that of applying to India the standard of England, regardless of the wide difference of circumstances. To compare a nation which, from the days of Caractacus and Boadicea, has unflinchingly contended for national freedom and independence, which by a force of character mightier than war, made the nationalities of its early conquerors merge in its own, which has had representative Government from the time the Wittenagemot was called together, and which enjoys the accumulated treasures of centuries of living civilisation with another which, since the great Macedonian crossed the Indus, has ever been the prey of foreign invaders, which has been subject to a thousand years of grinding misrule of the Mahomedan conquerors, which, if it has any warlike spirit, has manifested itself only in splitting itself up and which enjoys an imported civilisation that has hardly taken root in the soil, is to compare two entirely dissimilar things. Munificent gifts and endowments by successive generations of men who had themselves received the blessings of high education have rendered state aid to that cause nearly superfluous in England. If a real comparison is to be instituted, it is between these endowments and the religious endowments which we find everywhere in India. Identity in names is often very misleading. The Madras University is not what the Oxford University is. The one is a mere examining body entirely organized, supported and controlled by Government; while the other is almost independent of the English Government, and has exercised no inconsiderable influence politically, as must be clear to those who have studied the History of England of the reign of James II and the Revolution of 1868. To argue therefore that the cause of higher education which thrives in England independently of all state support could be well left to private agencies in the case of India, is to argue from false analogy." As regards the Missionary agency His Highness says: "I do not for a moment underestimate the valuable service which the earnest and self-denying labors of the Missionaries have done to the cause of education in India. Nor do I undervalue a greater religious leavening of education in India. In his excellent University address, every word of which will long be remembered, and in which the outpourings of an earnest and loving heart at times unconsciously overflow the limits of strict official bounds, the Viceroy Lord Ripon regrets the absence of the religious element in the present system of State education. In this regret all thoughtful men must cordially agree. At the same time His Lordship most justly observes that a Government ruling over millions of alien people of diversified creeds cannot take any action to rectify this. To withdraw from the present system of directly supporting higher education, and to entrust it to Missionary agencies is sure to be attributed, reasonably or otherwise, to a desire on the part of Government to force Christian teaching upon the people. The reluctance to be educated in Missionary schools may be less manifested by Hindus than by Mahomedans, Parsis, Sikhs, &c., but all must share it to a very great extent. In this remark I refer to the higher classes especially. It is further doubtful whether, when once entrusted to Missionary agencies higher education will continue to retain its present high standard. The Missionary schools that have actually come up to the standard of Government Colleges are very few; and when all wholesome rivalry is taken away, there is no saying whether the few that have made a fair approach, like the Madras Christian College under the guidance of that able and indefatigable Missionary Educationists, the Revd. W. Miller, will not fall back." We entirely concur with the Maharaja. The people have naturally a distrust of those, whose primary object is to subvert their national religion. As to the standard of education suffering from the Missionaries getting the upper hand in the department of education we believe there can be no two opinions—among thoughtful men on the subject. But the Maharaja indignantly repudiates the notion that the Government system of education has destroyed the religious sentiment in educated natives. His Highness says: "Surely it has been powerfully instrumental in sweeping away the dross and scum of every religion. But it *has not* extinguished, it *cannot* extinguish, that instinctive desire which exists in every human being to know the unknowable and to define the infinite. Good and sound secular education can never harm this religious instinct; but on the other hand it makes a man better fitted to think correctly and to seek the truth diligently. There is no dearth of religious teaching in India. It can be had for the asking, and often without the asking. I can with confidence affirm that there is an honest yearning in the minds of most educated natives after a religion. They have all the materials before them, and they may be left to make their choice." Education corrects but does not kill the religious sentiment. The Maharaja thus ably vindicates the results of the Government system of liberal education in British India:

That the higher education hitherto given by Government has produced no good results and has simply reared a race of pedants or discontented men is a gross calumny. That the native portion of the Government service and of the Bar has immensely improved during these past forty years is a fact which the most cavilling critic will not deny. If this result, full of public importance, is not to be traced to the higher education given by Government, to what else is it due? The result is a happy one equally to the governing and governed classes. The good is far from being confined to British territories. At this moment four Native States are being administered by four men who belong to the earlier harvests of the late High School of Madras, and who would do credit to any nation in the world. Under such men as Raja Sir Madhava Rao, Messrs. Ranga Charlu, Ramaiengar, and Seshaiva Sastri, Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and Pudukotta enjoy a good Government which under different circumstances would have been simply impossible. Every educated native in or out of Government service is a radiant point of enlightenment, possessing manly self-respect and grateful loyalty to Government. That the present system of higher education is susceptible of great improvement, especially by so modelling it as to make its recipients fitted to strike out for themselves new paths of life and to make their faculties more vigorous and elastic, I fully admit. To gain this object nothing can be more suicidal than the withdrawal of Government, at this stage, from direct connection with higher education. That such natives as have received higher education in Government institutions, far from being an impediment to primary education, have been most valuable aids to it have been very forcibly shown by one of the most observant, experienced, and successful of educationists—Mr. W. A. Porter. His well-considered utterance must carry conviction. The argument that the Government apprehends political danger from the spread of higher education is one which may be worthy of Russia, but not of the just, free and enlightened British nation. It is too frivolous to need any attempt at refutation, or even a moment's notice. Primary education doubtless needs greater help from Government. But I feel strongly that any increased contribution to that object should not come from a curtailment of the allotment now made by Government to higher education, and which, considering the resources of the Indian Empire, is a very modest figure. To patch up the lower end of a coat by cutting off the upper end has never been successful.

Nobly said. India may well feel proud of a Prince who is so well able to defend her people in the arena of intellectual and moral discussion. Long live the Prince!

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE Cooper's Hill College formed the subject of a short debate in the House of Commons on the 21st April last. The debate was opened by Mr. Gibson who, it will be remembered was Attorney-General for Ireland under the late Conservative Government. Mr. Gibson moved the following resolution:—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the working and expense of Cooper's Hill College, and to report if it is desirable for the public service to retain the present system, or whether any, and if so, what changes and modifications should be made." The wording of the resolution left nothing to be desired. Mr. Gibson pointed out that the determination of the Duke of Argyll to establish the College was arrived at without any communication with the then Government of India, or with the Institution of Civil Engineers; that, as a matter of fact, the Government of Lord Mayo expressed grave doubts as to the success of the project, and distinctly declared that in their opinion it could only be regarded as an experiment; and that shortly after the establishment of the College, the Institution of Civil Engineers represented to the Secretary of State their objections to the scheme, and, among other things, stated that the measure would prevent that originality of thought and independence which was so essential for the training of a Civil Engineer. The views of the Government of India and of the Institution of Civil Engineers were ignored by the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Gibson explained to the House the cost of the institution. In 1881 the expenditure was £19,812, and the receipts were only £15,125. There was thus a loss of £4,000. When the College was established the promoters of the scheme, of course, assured the public that it would prove a self-supporting institution. But that expectation has not been fulfilled. Since the establishment of the College it has been carried on at a loss to the Indian tax-payers. Mr. Gibson then showed that this increased cost did not in any way result in increased efficiency. No less an authority than Colonel Chesney, who was for many years Principal of the College since its establishment, has admitted in plain terms that the institution did not profess to turn out practical engineers. "That being so," pertinently asked Mr. Gibson "was it wise to exclude from the benefits conferred upon the students of the College the students of other engineering schools, where proper technical knowledge was acquired?" Mr. Gibson then went on to say:

It was a serious thing to support a college which did not profess to give that which might be obtained from a competition—namely, a quality of practicality possessing which engineers could go to work at once without having to pass through a period of probation. It should be observed that, under the present system, applicants for admission to the College were not subjected to examination. Their admission depended solely upon priority of application, so that the monopoly and advantages of the college were conferred upon boys according to that priority. It was true that there were examinations at the end of the students' career, but the way in which the examination was conducted was very remarkable. It did not profess to be more than a pass-examination, and the only element of competition was this—that the pass students were ranged in order of merit, so that those who were at the head of the list were given the first vacant appointments. As he had shown, however, there was really an appointment for each young man who passed. He could not see why the advantages of the Indian public service should not be given to other students than those educated at the college, and how could it be for the advantage of the Government in India to deprive it of the services of the best engineer students that the empire could supply. The only examination conducted at the college being that held at the close of the students' career, why should not the students of other recognized engineering schools be permitted to present themselves at that examination, and run their chance against the young men from Cooper's-hill. Why the 50 young men received at Cooper's-hill by priority of application should have the preference as regarded Indian appointments over all other comers, however well qualified, he did not understand. It did not seem to him to be a position which could be logically defended.

When Cooper's Hill does not profess to turn out practical engineers there can be no justification whatever for its existence at a loss to the nation.

Mr. Carbutt seconded Mr. Gibson's motion for the appointment of a committee of enquiry. He justly complained that a large amount of public money was spent in bolstering up at Cooper's Hill a system which did not secure the best men for the Indian service, and pointed out that during the past eleven years the College had cost £317,000 against which there was only to show in the shape of receipts £148,000. Mr. Carbutt urged that the system was radically bad, and that the example of France, where the engineer students were good scientific men

but could not carry out their work in a good scientific manner, showed the folly of bolstering up engineering. Sir George Balfour and Mr. Onslow also supported the motion for the appointment of a committee. Sir George said that when the Duke of Argyll first proposed to establish the College he made a promise that he would incur no unnecessary expenditure and that Lord Mayo had particularly recommended that no outlay of capital should be made for the purpose of acquiring property at any time. Yet within a few months of the establishment of the College the Duke spent £58,000 for that purpose. Sir George further showed that the expense of maintaining the College had largely exceeded the amount estimated at the time of its establishment. The calculation then made was that each student would cost £37 per head, but the actual amount had reached £370, or ten times the original estimate. Mr. Plunket, in supportiug the motion, contended that the creation of a monopoly always tended to encourage laziness, whereas with free and open competition one always got a fair return for one's money. He observed:—"The present system at Cooper's Hill was a haphazard one, on which the rule prevailed of first came first served and there was no adequate security of getting the best men. Another extraordinary thing connected with the College was this. * * * It now admitted other persons than those who were designed for the Indian Civil Service. On what ground, he should like to know, were they admitted? In his opinion, this was only an excuse for keeping up this expensive monopoly. There was another most remarkable thing with respect to which he should like to have some explanation. According to the 31st paragraph of the scheme the College authorities might, on the application of the students who passed out of the College, but who did not enter the Indian Civil Service place them as pupils with eminent engineers on payment of a nominal premium. That was an additional attraction to induce men to come into the College, and although they did not intend to go out to India at all, the College was to interfere in order to give them these extraordinary advantages. The College was well endowed, and no doubt it was a very excellent institution; but that was no reason why it should not be enquired into." We fully agree with this view.

Although Mr. Gibson and his supporters had made out a strong case for an inquiry into the working of the Cooper's Hill College, Lord Hartington, we are sorry to say, did not agree to it. His Lordship argued that a Parliamentary inquiry such as was asked for would at the present time be premature and therefore undesirable. The reason which the Secretary of State urged in support of his view was, that the college had only been in operation for 11 years, and under the new and revised system not for one year. Lord Hartington stated nothing but the truth when he said that an enquiry into the working of the Cooper's Hill College would have almost been fatal to that institution. His Lordship declined to defend the original establishment of the college, but he doubted whether an adequate supply of engineers could be obtained for India by open competition. He did not, however, deny that the average expense of the Cooper's Hill College had exceeded the receipts by something like £4,000 annually; but he thought that, considering the magnitude of the interests involved, this expenditure was insignificant. Nor did Lord Hartington take it upon himself to defend the new organization of the College, he having simply carried into completion the arrangements made by his predecessor, Lord Cranbrook. The Secretary of State made one important admission. He said: "No one desired that any considerable burden should be permanently imposed upon the Government of India for the purpose of maintaining this College. No doubt we should not be justified in imposing heavy burden upon the revenues of India, but there was no reason to think that under the new management any such terms should be imposed." As the Cooper's Hill College is now open to all comers and, under its new organization, does not exist solely for the benefit of India, the cost of maintaining the institution should not be thrown upon the Indian taxpayers. We are not here concerned with the question as to whether there was any necessity for the original establishment of the College. But as the advantages of the institution are now available to all classes of the public, it is only fair that India should no longer be saddled with its expenses. Lord Hartington has in a manner admitted that if the College under the new system of management should not be a financial success, the Government would not be justified in maintaining it at the cost of India, and they would have to revert to some other system. The importance of this admission cannot be exaggerated. It is tantamount to telling us that it is not fair to saddle India with the expenses of the institution under the new organization. Mr. Stanhope and Sir George Campbell opposed the motion for enquiry. They agreed with Lord Hartington in thinking that the desired enquiry would be premature. Sir George Campbell, it appears, opposed the motion simply on the ground that as the House was just now overwhelmed with business of every description, it could not make time to enquire into the working of the Cooper's Hill College; but he admitted that it was desirable that before long a thorough enquiry should be made into the way in which the public works service was supplied. The simple truth is Lord Hartington did not agree to Mr. Gibson's motion, as His Lordship knew well that the desired enquiry, if conducted honestly, would prove fatal to the Cooper's Hill Engineering College.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN CHURCH.

WE are glad to observe that the *Times* takes a reasonable view of the question of the disestablishment of the Indian Church. But the friends of the Church in England are not so favourably inclined. Some of them have been airing their notions in the columns of the *Times*. One writer says: "The wish expressed to Mr. Baxter by a deputation of Hindu gentlemen for the discontinuance by Government of allowance to Christian Churches in India, comes with a very bad grace from members of what is now about the richest Church in the world. The revenues alienated for the support of the Hindu Church in India are something enormous, independent of the immense amount of voluntary offerings made to temples and priests. The Hindu priests in the old days of Mahratta conquest had as good an eye for fair lands and fat pastures as those of Churches in the good old times nearer home, and wherever a wanderer in the East comes across a richly-watered, thriving, and pleasantly situate village, the chances are greatly in favor of its being religious property. The amount of cash payments continued by our Government from the treasuries is also very large, and almost every Government village has certain fields belonging to one or other temple. Those who had to deal with the imposition of the Income-tax in India in 1861 had good opportunities for ascertaining the vast sums annually received as offerings at the temples chiefly frequented by pilgrims. Taking these facts into consideration, it would appear that the less said on the subject of Church disestablishment by Hindu reformers the better, unless they are prepared to advocate the process being applied impartially." We do not quite understand this writer. No man has a right to quarrel with his neighbour in the disposal of his means for the encouragement of any object, to which he attaches some value. We know that thousands, aye millions of acres have been given away in the continent of India by rich and pious landlords to Brahmins for the encouragement of learning and piety, The State has also made similar endowments. But it is not the British Government which has made these endowments. It was the native courts, which had made these endowments, and the British Gevernment succeeding them, was bound by the laws of nations to fulfil the obligations of its predecessors and maintain the benefactions. In some cases, it repudiated its obligation, and resumed revenue free lands, and the result was wide-spread feeling. Happily wiser counsel prevailed afterwards. Another correspondent writes:

It is thought to be not unnatural, perhaps reasonable, "that the Natives of India should desire the disestablishment of the Church in India." But there are good reasons why the Natives of India should not desire this. And as a matter of fact, have they desired it? It is easy to suggest, and then to attribute, complaints to any classes of people. We do not need to go far from our own country at present to seek illustrations. And have we anywhere found complaints by Natives of India against the Indian Church Establishment which were not suggested to them by English people?

Now, the reason why Natives of India do not of themselves take up this cry against the Indian Church Establishment is that in regard to this matter, no favour is shown by the Government to Christianity more than to the religions of the country. As with respect to education, the Government here also maintains neutrality. The religion of India are endowed, as well as Christianity. Assignments of land revenue to Hindu, Mahomedan, and other religious establishments do not make the same prominent appearance that is presented by assignments of money in the Budget. But those who receive them know they are as real and substantial, and they have no wish that, by equality of treatment, in case the Christian establishments should be disendowed, their own endowments too should be swept away.

The renewal now of an inquiry made some years ago into the amounts of these assignments would as little as it did then stimulate well-informed Natives to press for disendowment of the English Church, which, by equal and impartial application to all, would affect themselves more seriously.

It is a mistake to suppose that the cry against the Church Establishment of India among the educated natives is not genuine. The feeling is this—that the State as administered by the British has no religion of its own, that it follows a policy of strict religious neutrality, that this policy has enlisted the confidence and esteem of the people of India, however diversified their religious sentiments and opinions, that the British Government has not offered any assistance to the maintenance of the native religions of the country, that the old religious endowments existing in the country were given by the past rulers of the land, with which the present Government cannot rightly interfere, that the taxes which the British Government in India raise are for the most part contributed by Hindus and Mahomedans, and that therefore all things considered the British Indian Government cannot justly, consistently, and righteously apply the taxes thus contributed to the maintenance of the Church militant in India. It is on these grounds the educated natives oppose the maintenance of the Indian Church establishment. They have not been tutored in this matter by any foreigner. They certainly look to the aid of influential Englishmen in the ventilation of their grievances, but that is because they have no voice in Parliament. They must therefore speak through a voice which can reach the National Assembly of England.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES OF INDIA.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a remarkable article from the pen of Babu Jogendrachunder Ghosh on the village communities of Bengal and Upper India. The writer has brought considerable research and original thought to bear upon his examition of the subject. He takes a wide survey of the Gotra communities of India, the village communities of other countries besides India, and those of Upper India and Bengal, traces the origin of and the difference between two important functions of these societies—governmental and agricultural and shews how they have become differentiated and have affected the landed rights, and how they have caused a distinction between two sections of our community: one holding a relatively superior position, and the other, like the serfs of other countries, owing labor-service to the first. He next shews that the Talookdars and Biswadars of Upper India, the Zemindars of Bengal, the Rajas of both, the territorial aristocracy elsewhere, and probably also the Dwijas and patricians of old,

represent the first of these two sections or strata of society, and that the rayats represent the other. And lastly he contends that Hindu society furnishes to all the world one most important solution of the question of the functions and relations of the Church and the State. We have neither time nor space to follow the writer in all the phases of his researches and thoughts, but we will notice a few salient points of his valuable paper.

Babu Jogendrachunder Ghosh gives copious extracts from the settlement reports of the North-Western Provinces to indicate the basis of village tenures and rights in those provinces. He says that the villages of Bengal and Upper India are perfectly homogeneous in all essential features. He shews that the constitution of village communities is not at variance with the Hindu law of inheritance, the inference intended to be drawn therefrom being, that the family tie has been the basis of our social system. This is certainly true to a certain extent, but the writer does not seem to make sufficient distinction between the spirit of the Mitakshara law and that of the Dyabagha—the former fostering the family, the latter recognizing the individual. He holds that communal life is the basis of the Hindu law of inheritance, though the theory has in course of time undergone many modifications. He remarks: "It would seem, that, while the theory of a Gotra community is likely to establish a more perfect homogeneity as regards the primitive Eastern society both in and out of India, that of the evolution of the Hindu law will go to account for the distinctive features of Indian society, in all its varied phases, and to prove besides, that the people who have left such marvellous records of their intellectual eminence, were not wanting in a benignant love for their posterity, or in suitable practical talents to construct the society which has lasted down to this day." From this he passes on to the zemindari system of Bengal. He says: "But before we enter upon a narrower examination of the village system of Bengal, I must clear my way by showing that the zamindari system of Bengal is essentially identical with that which forms part of the village communities of Upper India. Mr. Harrington, it is true, denied the existence of the little village republics here, and justified the Decennial Settlement of Bengal upon that ground. And I confess that it is not easy to recognise that the account given by Elphinstone has anything to do with our every-day life in Hindu society. Much less, perhaps could it be seen that the fancy for oratory which has of late come into vogue in Calcutta, has had its real prototype in the acrimonious debates of our village *Dala dali* which are but too well known to most Bengalis." Again: "Mr. Thomason was particularly anxious, as he somewhere says, to avoid the errors committed in Bengal. He certainly does not seem to lay much stress upon the loss of revenue caused by the Permanent Settlement, nor does he declare that the Government ought to get every pice of what is obtained by the Zamindar from the rayat. No settlement officer, nor for the matter of that any Bengali Deputy Collector either, appears to be conscious that in the struggle for enhancement of rent the rayat has better opportunities of protection when he is confronted before the British judge with the native zamindar than when he ventures to elude the grip of a Government functionary, who entertains dispositions similar to that of the Zamindar. Mr. Thomason, probably supposes that the Permanent Settlement taker of Bengal defrauded his brotherhood, and he seems therefore to have taken care to put down the names of all co-sharers in a cleverly worded agreement. So the Hindu law of joint-families and inheritance goes for nothing, and a deed of partnership is held to be the panacea for Indian perversity. We have seen how the zamindars of Bengal have had their *hudas* without a settlement officer to help them. And after all, it may have been pardonable in those who did not perceive the communal character of the Bengal zamindars to have supposed that our village society was grievously injured by the Permanent Settlement. For another fact seems to have largely contributed to the misconception. The village life of our small communities comprises an agricultural and a governmental element. The family *karta* has not only the same avocations as the rest of the joint-family, but is the governor, the patriarch, or the Khozain over the small society which he helps to keep together. And the Bengal Zamindar, as the karta of his family, was as good an authority as many a Lumberdar of the North-Western Provinces over his brotherhood living in coparcenary. But the Bengal Zamindar in most cases had no *sir* or *nijjot* lands like his up-country brethren, and thus his agricultural function was completely lost in his governmental one. And hence the theory of Bengal being devoid of village communities, has been propped up by a second assumption, that the Bengal Zamindar was only an officer of Government."

"In India, the political constitution is neither autocratic, nor democratic, but a caste governed. This is not to be disputed. We may therefore reasonably look in the village communities, for the germs from which alone caste must have been ultimately developed. The proprietary body naturally evolved out of itself a Talookdar or a Raja. The functions of a Talookdar are partly, what in modern language would be called official, that is subordinate to the sovereign, and partly those of a chief, or proprietor, above his subordinates or tenants. The differentiation into functions in respect of the land, and those in respect of the men concerned with land, however rational, is one of modern growth, and these elements of social life have had to be discriminated in Europe after a considerable sacrifice of human life. There is, therefore, nothing so awfully preposterous, as some are apt to think, in the claim of the Zamindars, Talookdars and Rajas of India to rights in respect of their lands as well as their tenants. The King or Emperor, or whoever might be at the top of the list was as much a lord over all the land, and the servant of all his subjects as was the Talookdar or Zamindar, each in respect of his own prescribed province and rayats. But the British Government, anxious to discover only a monetary relation, and having done its best in extirpating the authority of the old head men called Talookdars and Rajahs, has got up the monstrous hybrid of a Lumberdar. In Bengal, Lord Cornwallis took away the official functions of the Zamindar and strengthened his proprietary functions by the Permanent Settlement; though now, of course, the times being altered, we have the pleasure of being told that our zamindars were neither fish nor fowl, that is to say, that society had been administered in these provinces, in spite of caste and joint-families, by communities of *chasha* rayats occasionally tyrannised over by a parvenu. Be that as it may, as in the N-W. P. the zemindars had a centralised authority in the Talookdar. So again the lower section of rayts have had their head man under such names as *Mandal, Mokaddem, &c.* Between all these people, viz. the Raja, the Talookdar, the Zemindar, the Mandal, the Sha-praja, and the Krofa rayat there is certainly a fiscal relation, for society cannot be ministered without funds. But that relation has never been what the greed on the conqueror, Mahomedan and English, has always sought to establish—the only one subsisting between the parties The autonomy of the proprietary body is virtually recognised by the term applied to their society—republic. But the importance of the Mandal is now pushed forward into greater prominence than the authority of the Talookdar. The object, however does not seem to be to advance the social statutes of the rayat community at the expense of that of the sovereign, but only to cut off the powers of the Talookdar and the Zemindar, so as to fortify that of the sovereign by leaving an extensive glacis or esplanade around it. In wading through the mass of scientifically prepared evidence termed Settlement Reports, which Sir H. S. Maine has wisely abstained from citing in his books, I have recieved the impression that, just as in some cases, the Talookdars have been coolly disposed of, so probably in many others the Mokaddem has been honored with the rights and authority of the Lumberdar. I do not cite any authorities, but give my impression for whatever it may be worth. I am not concerned to show the hardship and injustice of the settlement operations of Upper India, as compared with the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, that is patent to any body who cares to look beneath the surface. My concern in regard to the sociological questions which we are considering, is only with the universally admitted relations between the two main strata, the chiefs and rayats."

The vein of bold thought, which runs through this essay, is rich and striking enough. We may not always agree with the writer, but we can not withhold from him the meed of praise, which he undoubtedly deserves for the labour, research, and independence and vigour of thought, of which his paper before us affords abundant evidence.

MYSORE.

(From a correspondent.)

Mr. Ranga Charlu on High Education.

The remarks of His Excellency the Viceroy in regard to a thorough training in a few subjects apply with greater force to the Lower or Elementary classes, the course of studies in which are regulated by what is called the Middle School Examination of the Madras Presidency. This Examination took the place of one previously in force called the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination passing in it is necessary in Madras for admission to the Government Service as well as for admission to the higher special test examination. The numerous subjects embraced in the sphere of this examination so unsuited to young minds, the manner in which several subjects are taken up in the same year of study, the lessons in each being given once in a number of days, and higher subjects are introduced in the lower classes before the lower are thoroughly gone through and continued over several years, all conspire to make the course extremely unsuited for the proper training of young minds. Vernaculars are also prescribed for study along with English from the lowest to the highest class, thereby needlessly extending the course from the lowest to the matriculation class over a period of 8 years. Such a distraction of the young mind with a variety of subjects cannot but prove injurious, and it is also a question whether the Vernacular which never thrive by the side of the English, could not with advantage be constituted a separate study to be gone through before admission to the English classes, thereby considerably curtailing the length of the course prescribed. But the chief objection to the system of Middle School Examination is that it carries centralization too far. It deprives young students of the stimulus and all the healthy influences of passing their examinations in the presence of their masters and comrades and compels them to hang on the eminently uncertain result of an examination by distant examiners in such elementary subjects. There is no reason why the certificate of qualification given by the school-masters or the Local Government inspectors after a local Examination should not suffice for these elementary subjects as the candidate's qualifications for Government service could be further tested by the officers appointing them. I would urge our schools here to release themselves from the Middle School Examination and to prescribe for themselves a simpler course of study providing for a thorough training in elementary subjects, a few only being taken up at a time, and I hope that the Madras Educational authorities may recognize the wisdom of giving up Middle School Examination altogether.

This being the first occasion of His Highness the Maharaja presiding at an Educational Institution, it will be expected of me to give a short account of the educational policy of His Highness's Government, and it possesses now a special interest as the general questions connected with education are undergoing discussion at the instance of the Government of India and a Commission is now sitting at Calcutta to consider the subject. Our educational arrangements briefly stated are as follows: We have no 1st grade college at Bangalore and a 2nd grade college at each of the other two Divisional Head Quarters viz., Mysore and Shimoga; and at the Head Quarters of each of the remaining 5 Districts we have an Anglo-Vernacular School which trains boys up to the matriculation standard. These 8 institutions, besides a few special schools for elementary instruction in Engineering, Medicine &c., are maintained from the general revenues of the Government and cost about 72,000 rupees per annum. Rupees 43,000 more are paid from the Government Revenues as grants-in-aid towards the support of private institutions established by the Wesleyan and other Missions, and in a few instances by natives. The principal of these are the Wesleyan Mission Schools at Bangalore and Mysore and the London Mission School at the former station, all of which teach up to the matriculation—and Bishop Cotton's College and other institutions—all in Bangalore for the education of European and Eurasian boys and girls. Direction and inspection cost a further sum of about 30,000 Rs. the total cost of public education to Government being about 1¾ lakhs. The cost of elementary instruction in the taluqs and villages except as regards direction and inspection is borne by local funds which are collected from occupants of land and expended by the Government on the above and other public purposes. The schools established for this purpose comprise the Taluq schools, one at each of the 69 Taluq Cutchas, and the Hobli schools, of which there are 652 established at the principal villages in the Taluqs. The instruction in both these classes of schools is as a rule confined to the Vernacular, English instruction, if desired, at any of the Taluq schools being paid for separately by the respective municipalities. The Taluq and Hobli Schools together cost about 1,35,000 rupees. The attendance at all the schools Government, Local Fund and Aided—is returned at 42,000 of which 132 are in the Colleges, about 3,000 in the Secondary Schools and the remainder in the Primary Schools. The total number under instruction has been returned by the recent census at 70,000, mostly males, out of a total population—males and females—of 4,100,000. The larger number probably includes pupils attending the Minor Patsalas or Village Schools which are not under the inspection of Government The numbers under instruction and those who are able to read and write aggregate 2,40,000. In the above arrangements no material changes are contemplated except perhaps by way of improving the management of the system of education in the Taluq and Hobli Schools. But the questions which are being now discussed in connection with education are, how far Government can be relieved of the cost of high education and how the education of the masses at large can be extended. You may have seen that the enlightened Ruler of Travancore who has an extensive knowledge of educational matters has already sounded the note of warning against the adoption of any suicidal policy in respect of higher education.

There is a general feeling amongst natives and, I may add, amongst those European gentlemen who have most labored in the cause of education with a love for the people, that high education is not viewed in a proper light. The idea of playing high education and the education of the masses in antagonism with each other has not as you are aware originated with the natives of this country. It has been put forward by a Deputation in England who are, it is believed, influenced by the Missionary Bodies here, who desire to take the management of higher education into their own hands. This, I need hardly say, is simply impossible in the circumstances of India and it is to be regretted that by this move our

Missionary Bodies to whom the country owes so much in the matter of education should have needlessly exposed themselves to the distrust and dissatisfaction of educated natives. But you will have seen that the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject indicates a desire to make over the Educational Institutions only to native gentlemen when they are prepared to take charge of them. It would have been better if this idea was not put forward at all as Natives are not and will not for a long time to come be ready to take charge of high education, and meanwhile the suggestion might unsettle the management of these Institutions. Even if competent natives could be found how could these really Public Schools be handed over to any class of them any more than to Missionary Bodies without giving rise to serious objections in other quarters.

The view of His Excellency the Viceroy is that in this matter of Education it will be proper for Government to call to its aid all classes of the people and every variety of motive which influences men must readily commend itself to all and this great object is really fulfilled by the large numbers of aided Institutions for high as well as Elementary Education which Governments aid by their grants. These go to meet the ever expanding demands for the Education which the Government Institutions by themselves cannot suffice to provide for. They all form necessary parts of a whole. The aided schools thrive and prosper by the presence and support or rivalry of the Government Institutions The Xaviour College in Madras is, as you all know, the best of the aided Colleges; but it cannot be forgotten how limited was the extent of education in the Mission School before the Government Colleges came into existence and it may be conceived how the above 1st Class College would determinate when its healthy rivalry with the Government College is removed.

In no point of view could the Government properly divest itself of its most important and sacred obligation of maintaining Schools and Colleges for the education of the people and this obligation carries greater importance and is fulfilled with greater certainty in the matter of higher education and it has a special force in the country where the higher schools intended for instruction in European knowledge and science cannot be indigenous instructions and can only be maintained with efficiency by the Government. The above view is acted upon by almost all the European Governments who regard Schools and Universities for the instructions of youth as State Institutions. It is true that the Universities and Colleges in England founded in former days by private endowments still remain on a private basis and with great success. But in this and in many other matters the excellence which is attributed to Institutions in England is really due to the character and spirit of the people. It must not be overlooked that in private Institutions there is always the danger of their getting into narrow grooves of Sectarianism or class prejudices. The Government Colleges alone can command the advantage of bringing all classes of men who are to be the leaders of the public on an arena of common thought and mutual good will.

(To be continued)

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE GIVE below the list of honors conferred on Anglo-Indians and Indians in commemoration of the Birth-day of our beloved Queen-Empress:

To be G C. S. I.:—The Maharaja of Travankore and Newab Ikbaluddowlah.

To be K. C. S. I.:—Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore and Colonel O. St. John.

To be C. S. I.:—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, the Hon'ble W. Huddleston, Mr. C. P. Carmichael and Mr. T. F. Harrison.

To be Companions of the Indian Empire:—Mr. W. Mackinnon, Chairman, British India Steam Navigation Company; Rana Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur of Khagargaon, Oudh; Syud Luft Ali Khan of Patna; Deputy Surgeon-General W. Moore; E. R. Douglas, Deputy Director-General of Post Office; and Moung Shway Kyee, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burmah.

The following gentlemen are declared to be ex-officio and for life Companions of the Indian Empire: the Right Honourable M. E. Grant-Duff, Sir Alfred Lyell, Sir Charles Aitchison, and the Hon. Mr. Ilbert.

His Excellency the Viceroy confers the following titles: upon Maharaja Pertab Sing, of Orcha, the title of Sawae as an hereditary distinction; upon the Rai of Saheshpore, in Moradabad, the title of Raja as a personal distinction; upon Chandbary Hossain, Talukdar of Kahrali, in Oudh, the title of Raja as a personal distinction; upon Cumar Purnachunder Sing, of Kandi, in Murshedabad, the title of Raja as a personal distinction; upon Munshi Fazal Hossain, of Lucknow, the title of Khan Bahadur; upon Khan Saheb Laldaka, Superintendent of Post Offices in Bombay, the title of Khan Bahadur.

His Excellency continues, to Hukur Chand Taki, of the Punjab Commission, the title of Rai Bahadur, on retirement; upon Babu Baij Lal, of Lucknow, the title of Rai Bahadur; upon Luchman Sing, Superintendent of the Railway Mail, Bombay, the title of Rai Bahadur; upon Pandit Soudar Lal, of the Postal Department, in the North-Western Provinces, the title of Rai Bahadur; upon Jodunath Rai, of the Public Works Department, in Bengal, the title of Rai Bahadur; upon Prasunna Coomar Banerji, of the Public Works Department, in Bengal, the title of Rai Bahadur; upon Moro Gopal, the Chief Constable of Sholapore, the title of Rao Bahadur; upon Lodi Singh Jahirdar, of Butar, in the Ferozepore district, the title of Sirdar Bahadur; upon Moro Krishna Dabhaldar, the eldest son of the Jagirdar, of Akoina, in Ahmednagore, the title of Rao Saheb.

The selections, both European and Native, are good. We heartily congratulate our distinguished countryman, Maharaja Jotendramohun Tagore, upon the addition of the prefix "Sir" to his honored name. He is the second Bengali upon whom the honor of the Knighthood of the Star of India has been conferred; the first was Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur. And honor has been done to one, to whom honor has been due. Apart from lineage, wealth, liberality and high character, which give the Maharaja good claims to the recognition of the State he has been prominently a Councillor of the Empire, and for the services thus rendered by him he certainly deserves special distinction. By honoring him the Government has honored the whole native community of Bengal. We are glad to observe that some recognition has been made of the local services and liberality of Syud Luft Ali Khan Bahadur of Patna. But we think personally he would have preferred the title of Newab to the Companionship of the Indian Empire. The Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire were created in order to associate the British Raj in the minds of the Indian people with British honorific titles, but practically these Orders like other loaves and fishes of the State fall as the lion's share to the lot of the Anglo-Indians. The natives get only a few crumbs. They should be content with the courtesy titles of Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs!

AMONG the recipients of Indian honors we are glad to see the name of Kumar Purna Chunder Sing of Kandi and Paikpara. He is the present head of the Paikpara Raj Family. His eldest brother, Kumar Grish Chunder Sing, unhappily dead, was destined for the honor; Sir William Grey intended to confer the title upon him, but he was then a minor. Raja Purna Chunder Sing represents one of the most respected Hindu houses of Bengal, which came into existence under the auspices of British rule. Dewan Gungagovind Sing, the contemporary of Clive and Hastings, was the founder of the family, which was sanctified by the piety and asceticism of his grandson, commonly called Lalla Babu, whose holy works still flourish in the sacred shrine of Brindabun. The munificent benefactions of this family have passed into a proverb. The father of Raja Purna Chunder Raja Protap Chunder Sing, gave half a lakh of rupees towards the construction of the Medical College Hospital. The family owns estates in eighteen districts. Sir Ashley Eden was a warm friend of this family, and one of his last acts was to restore the family title of "Raja" to the present head of the Paikpara House. We are glad that two meritorious officers of the Public Works Department, Bengal, Babus Judoo Nath Rai, and Prosunnocoomar Banerjea have been honored with the title of Rai Bahadur.

TRUTH is stranger than fiction. In Lucknow it is the fashion for the Police to arrest persons without warrant for breach of municipal bye-laws. A contemporary says that an Honorary Magistrate questioned the legality of the proceeding, and brought it to the notice of the stipendiary City Magistrate. The latter it is stated snubbed the former by telling him that it was his duty to decide cases, and not to sit in judgment upon the legality of the proceedings of the Police. We hope the matter will be laid before Sir Alfred Lyall.

IN HIS Budget speech Mr. Gladstone thus touched upon the Silver plate duty, in which India is interested. He said:

"There are two reasons that would recommend the abolition of that duty. The first and special reason is the great anxiety entertained by the Indian Government that the duty should, if possible, be removed, they believing it to be a serious hindrance to the introduction of silver goods from India, and being under the belief that a large trade would probably arise in the introduction of silver goods from India if the duties were abolished. A more general reason undoubtedly recommends the abolition of these duties; it is that they perplex the market and place transactions in new plate and old plate upon an embarrassed footing, and inflict far greater mischief in the limitations they involve, and possibly even in the lowering of the standard of our manufactured goods through the obstruction of the progress of taste in design than would at all correspond with the benefit derived from that source of revenue. When it is said, "Why not abolish the duty;" that raises the question of drawbacks, which is far more formidable, and I shall say, in my opinion, far more questionable altogether in this case than it is with regard to any other excise commodity whatever. However, whenever this duty is abolished if any drawback is given the users of silver goods must be heard and their arguments considered. I own I am not prepared to make any proposals at the present time; we have no revenue to give away. The sum is not large, but I am not prepared to propose a drawback upon silver goods, and I doubt whether the trade is sufficiently active and progressive to enable it to meet the change, or at least, to make it content to meet the change without any drawback. The House will understand that the drawback in this case is extreme; I conceive it on principle to be disputable. Our rule is to give drawbacks upon excisable commodities that have not yet reached the hands of the consumer, and only upon excisable commodities so far as we can get at them in the hands of the wholesale dealer, where we have distinct cognizance of those commodities, and where we can know what we are about. But there is no such cognizance in the case of silver goods; when the duties are once paid on the goods they are distributed over the whole country and the claim to drawback is a claim which in this instance alone is made on behalf of the retail dealer. The amount of the drawback would not be a large sum in itself, but still it is extremely large with reference to the revenue in question, from £50,000 to £60,000, and if the drawback were given, it is estimated that it would not be less than three or four times that revenue. That forms a very awkward combination of circumstances on which to give it consideration. I do not myself upon the whole incline to believe that the consideration of drawback is applicable to the subject at all. It may be necessary to wait for a more favourable opinion before a change can be made; but it cannot be made now. I do not in the least degree fear parting with the revenue, but I am not prepared, as at present advised, to face the question of drawback, beset as it is with difficulty formidable relatively to the revenue; while, in my opinion there is no sound reason for making an exception in this case."

The question of drawback Mr. Gladstone seems to think is not applicable to the case of the silver plate duty, and yet he would not deal with it for this very reason. The principle on which the drawback is claimed is perfectly sound, and being sound the question arises what drawback has the Indian Government granted to the importers of salt? Anyhow the admission of injustice having been made we hope Major Baring will not let go his hold.

THE JHANSI BILL has passed, we must say, not too soon. For the last ten years the Government has been at it and about it, but whilst our rulers coagitated, the unfortunate landholders were being ruined. How mischievously has the delay operated may be seen from the following extract from a report of Mr. Kaye to the Board of Revenue read by Mr. Plowden in Council. Mr. Kaye wrote: "The introduction of an Encumbered Estates Act for Jhansi has been discussed for years. It is perfectly well known that such an Act may be passed any day. Similar Acts affecting other parts of the country have been passed, and the money-lending class thoroughly understand how their interests are likely to be affected when the Jhansi Acts become law. Naturally they are doing all they can to protect themselves beforehand, and are foreclosing mortgages and executing decrees which would otherwise have been allowed to run on. For the same reason they are unwilling to grant fresh loans; and landholders, who at other times would have been able to raise money to stave off pressing claims, are unable to do so. So far the action taken with reference to the contemplated Bill has had but one result, and that is to ruin a considerable number of the very class it is designed to serve." So much for the way in which the country is governed. Mr. Stokes, who was so busy with doctrinaire projects of mischievous

legislation would not push on this most necessary measure!

If this Bill has been passed, it is due entirely to the activity of Lord Ripon. His Lordship said:

With respect to the delay that has taken place, I should like to make one or two further remarks. I, of course, have no personal experience of the delay which took place before the time when I came out here two years ago. At that time the position of the matter was this: The Bill as originally brought in—which, as my hon'ble friend, Mr. Crosthwaite, has explained, was a very different Bill from the present one—was then before the Council. It was under reference to a Select Commitee, who went into it very carefully, and, as I have already explained, towards the end of the time when we were at Simla in 1880. Sir Charles Aitchison spoke to me upon the subject—if I mistake not. At all events, he recorded a note in which he expressed doubts as to the propriety of adopting the Bill in the form in which it then stood. As soon as I was able to resume business at Calcutta, after my illness, I looked carefully into the matter. It seemed to me that the views put forward by Sir Charles Aitchison were very just, and I conferred with Mr, Bazett Colvin upon the subject at the commencement of last year. He then said that he should himself have preferred a Bill upon the lines of the present Bill, rather than upon those on which it was introduced under Lord Lytton's Government; and I then requested him to draw up the Bill in the form which he thought that it should assume. Well, Mr. Colvin prepared his draft, conferred with Sir George Couper on the subject, sent up the draft here, and it was then very carefully considered by the Financial Department. My hon'ble friend Major Baring, very handsomely accepted the principle for this particular case, thinking that there were very sufficiently exceptional grounds for doing so, the measure was, therefore, in a condition in which it might have been past last year at Calcutta if it had not been necessary under the orders of the Secretary of State, to refer it home to him before passing it. He lost no time in considering the matter and in conveying his sanction to it by a telegram, and it is on that telegram that we are now acting.

This explanation does honor to Lord Ripon. It shews what an active and personal interest does his Lordship take in all important matters. But the delay on the part of his predecessors was simply inexcusable.

MR. CROSTHWAITE, who was in charge of the Jhansi Bill, made a straightforward speech on the condition of Jhansi under the British. He said:

"The Bill, it cannot be denied, is a confession of error. We propose to spend a large sum of money, not to improve the land, or open communications, or add in any way to the wealth of the country, but merely in order to place these Jhansi zemindars back in the same position in which we found them when we annexed their country. And in the meantime during the five-and-twenty years which have elapsed, have these men of Jhansi had a happy time? Have they had cause to bless us? I am afraid not. The interim has been chiefly spent in making them pay revenue when they had not the means, and in harassing them for arrears which they could not pay. It is written in the records of the Board of Revenue.

We ought to look to our revenue system and our revenue administration. It is on record that after the mutiny we compelled these men to pay again to us the revenue which had already been collected from them by the rebels. It also appears that in 1868-69, when there was a severe drought and a scarcity approaching to famine, scant consideration was shown to them. And if this was done under such circumstances, what chance is there that they met with more liberal treatment when suffering under minor and less conspicuous difficulties. It is quite true that during the last decade, since their state has become known, and their inability to pay has been recognized, the Government has dealt with them in a liberal manner. But it is a fault in our system that such knowlege comes too late, and that we hardly ever remit revenue, or revise an assessment, until the mischief has been done.

Could there be a more humiliating confession of the failure of the British Government than this? Mr. Crosthwaite is honest, and has told the truth. We have always hammered at it, but who listens to us?

BUT MR. CROSTHWAITE added that this Bill alone will not be sufficient to ameliorate the condition of the people of Jhansi. He said:

The truth is that agriculture in Jhansi is a precarious business; and this fact should be recognised. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Bazett Colvin said: "In conclusion, I have only to say that the importance of modifying the revenue system of Jhansi, and of adjusting it for the future in some way to the variations in the annual produce of the harvest has not escaped the attention of the North-Western Provinces Government. And the question, I believe, is now under consideration and discussion. Personally, it seems to me that no scheme for relieving the distress of the proprietors in Jhansi can be permanently successful which does not provide for this." This was said by Mr. Colvin in February, 1880.

In conclusion, I have to say exactly what Mr. Colvin said. I believe that until the revenue system is altered, there is no security against the recurrence and extension of the Jhansi difficulties, and I believe also that the matter is still under the consideration of the local Government.

Mr. Plowden, who supported the measure, remarked:

Now, my Lord, I have noticed this matter, because I think that this measure cannot be considered to be a remedial measure; it is simply a measure of relief, intended to put the landholders on a footing different from that in which they rest at present, and to place them on somewhat the same footing as they were before they began to borrow money to pay their arrears of revenue. But I think it necessary that some attention should be drawn to the fact that the position of these persons are due more to the pressure to recover the revenue for which they are responsible than to any other cause; and this being the case, it is within the power of the local Government to adopt a line of action which shall prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate results which the present Bill is designed to relieve. These results have, I believe, occurred simply because in times of drought and scarcity the landholders have not been able to pay their revenue, though they have been called upon again and again to "stump up": and it is impossible for these men, with the very small resources at their command, to yield to the Government pressure in this matter without at the same time encumbering their estates very largely. If, now, the local Government will adopt the line of action of allowing revenue, which from scarcity or any other cause the landholders cannot pay, to lie over for a short period, at the same time taking interest while the payment is deferred, they will I think, assist the landholders to a material extent.

We sincerely and earnestly hope that the above utterances will have due effect. We believe the question of modifying the Revenue Settlement of Jhansi is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

WE HAVE received several numbers of the Bengali Translation of the *Mahabharatha* published by Babu Protapachunder Roy and distributed by him *gratis*. It is a gigantic work, and requires much capital. He has made an appeal to liberal patrons of Sanskrit literature and legendary lore for contributions, and we hope his appeal will meet with a ready and liberal response. We commend his enterprise.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, whith his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 27th May, 1882.

The only changes of importance which occurred in our commercial affairs during the period under review were, the reduction in the rates of interest and discount and the renewal of operations in the trade for country yarn, for which the demand since some time ago became almost nil, placing matters in connection with cotton industry in Bengal on a precarious position, but we are glad to report, that a good demand having sprung led to an adequate amount of business which not only helped the clearance of stocks but even enabled some of the mills to sell their future productions for forward delivery at prices although not very profitable but yet quite remunerative.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired, purchases of wheat and oil-seeds have been effected to a small extent at previous rates, prices at the exporting destinations do not at present hold out sufficient inducement to operate.

MONETARY.

The Bank of Bengal on last Thursday at the meeting of the Directors reduced one per cent. of its rates for interest and discount all round, making the present rate only 6 per cent. Whilst loans on deposit of Government Securities can be obtained outside at lower rates.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

In consequence of the reduction in the rates of interest Government securities have had better attention and a fair amount of business was done, the rates at the close were as follow:—

4 per cent.	101-1 at 101-15
4½ per cent.	108-13-14

JOINT-STOCK SHARES

were not in good request; limited transactions only in certain favorite stocks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 24, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. Beverley, C.S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 11th April last.

Baboo Nobin Kristo Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is allowed leave for two months and ten days, under Section 71, Chaptes V of the Civil Eeave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr M Finucane, on special duty, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in that district.

Mr, Finucane is also vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

Moulvi Syed Obedullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months, under section 127 chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 6th February last.

Moulvi Warris Ally is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Tajpore, in the district of Durbhunga, *vice* Moulvi Syed Wajid Hossein, deputed to the license-tax duty in the district of Mozufferpore.

Baboo Kishen Lall Das is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Jehanabad in the district of Gya, *vice* Baboo Nowrungi Lal, deputed to license-tax duty in that district.

Moonhsee Madholol is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Patna, *vice* Moulvi Kutubuddin, deputed to license-tax duty in that district.

Mr. H. W. Barbar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to Noakholly, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, on leave, is transferred to Chittagong, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. A. C. Brett, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, who returned from furlough in the forenoon of the 15th instant, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Beverley, or until further orders.

Baboo Khetter Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensingh, is appointed to have charge of the Netrokona division of that district, with effect from the date on which he received charge.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rungpore is trahsferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. P. G. Melitus, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Chittagong is transferred to Rungpore, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Jungypore division of the Moorshedabad district, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-one days under section 71 Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banarjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Jungypore division of the Moorshedabad district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

Notice.

4 Elephants and 6 Horses belonging to the Rajah Bahadur of Pal Lahora, as well as the Government elephant Bhagbari, will be offered for sale by public auction in the office of the Commissioners of the Orissa Division, on Monday the 12th June 1882. The sale will commence at 12-30 P. M., precisely.

Intending purchasers may inspect the animals on the compound of the Commissioner's office, where they now are.

N. K. G.

Office of Supdt. Tribty. Mehals, Cuttack, the 19th May 1882. } Assistt. Supdt., Tributary Mehals.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Bi-weekly Despatch. Service between Damookdea and Rampore Bouleah *will be discontinued* on and from 16th June 1882.

By Order.

W. NEWMAN & CO., "Limited."

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3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA, *20th February* 1882. } By Order of the Directors, E. A. DUKES *Secretary and Manager,*

NOTIFICATION

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 240 of 1881 [wherein Tariney Charn Chatterjee is plaintiff and Khettermohun Addy is defendant] and dated the 26th day of May 1881 by the Registrar of the said Court, in his sale room in the Court-House on Saturday the 24th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undivided one-sixth share of the defendant in the following properties, namely:

1. An undivided one-sixth share in all that two storied brick-built messuage, tenement or tenanted house together with the land on which the same is erected and built situate at and being No. 31, Durponarain Tagore's Street in the Town of Calcutta, containing by estimation fourteen cottahs of land and bounded on the north by the house of Anantram Dhur, on the south by Durponarain Tagore's Street, on the east by the tenanted land and dwelling house of Gopalloll Addy and on the west by Lukhynarian Mookerjee's Lane.

2. An undivided one-sixth share in all that tenanted land in the said Durponarian Tagore's Street known by the name of Malapara containing by estimation three Biggahs of land and bounded on the north by a public drain, on the south partly by the dwelling house of Mohesh Chunder Shaw, and partly by the said honse No. 31, Durponarian Tagore's Street, on the east by Malapara Lane and on the west by Lukhynarian Mookerjee's Lane.

3. An undivided one-sixth share in all that tenanted house and premises No. 49, Cotton Street in Burrabazar in Calcutta together with the land on which the same is erected and built containing by estimation fourteen cottahs of land bounded on the north by Cotton Street, on the south by the tenanted land of Lokenath Mullick, on the east by the tenanted house of Gopal Loll Addy and on the west by the tenanted house and land of Lokenath Mullick.

4. An undivided one-sixth share of and in the tenanted houses and shops being Nos. 93, 94 and 95 together with the land on which the same are erected and built respectively in Monohur Doss' Street in Burrabazar in the Town of Calcutta, containing by estimation three cottahs of land and bounded on the north by the tenanted house of Rajah Baboo, on the south by Balloram Baboo's Chouwk, on the east by Monohur Doss' Street and on the west by Rajah Baboo's tenanted house.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court Original Side, and at the office of Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 6, Old Post Office Street in Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

GRISHCHUNDER GHOSE Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta High Court Original Jurisdiction, The 8th May 1882. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

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WANTED.

A medical officer for the Charitable Dispensary at Mahigunge the old town of Rungpore on a salary of Rs. 25 per month. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th of June 1882. None, but a duly qualified medical man holding either a degree in medicine of the Calcutta University, or a license or diploma of the Calcutta Medical School or the Campbell Medical School, need apply. Private practice will be allowed.

Rungpore Municipal Office, The 17th May 1882. } K. D. GHOSE, M. D. Vice-Chairman.

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court house, on Saturday the 10th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made in suit No. 306 of 1881 (wherein A.T.T. Peterson is Plaintiff and Bharut Chunder Dass is Defendant) and dated the 14th day of July 1881, the following property belonging to the said Bharut Chunder Dass the Defendant above named.

Lot. I. All that piece or parcel of land situate in Bow Bazar in the Town of Calcutta containing by estimation 3 Biggahs 15 Cattahs or thereabouts and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the North in part by the property of Hemchunder Gossain, in part by premises late in the possession of Sibnarain Ghose, in part by the property of Norendrochunder Ghose, in part by a land leading from the said premises to Bowbazar Street, in part by the land of Sonatun Addy and in part by stable of Kally Seal, on the South in part by the tenanted land of Tarinee Churn Bannerjee, in part by the Dwelling house of Bhoobun Dhur, in part by the house of Russicklall Dutt and in part by the Dwelling house late in the occupation of Pachoo Dutt, on the East in part by the last named premises and in part by a Government Drain and on the West in part by the Dwelling house of Nobinchurn Dass, in part by the tenanted house of Denonauth Sen and in part by a Government Lane distinguished as Muddun Dutt's Lane, and which said piece or parcel of land was formerly described as follows, all that upper roomed house and premises No.90/2 Foolbagan in Bow-Bazar Street in Calcutta aforesaid together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 5 Bigghs or thereabouts and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say on the North by the tenanted house of Gopeekisto Gossain, on the South by the Dwelling house of Gopaulchunder Dutt, on the East partly by the public drain and partly by the tenanted land of Heera Lall Seal, on the West partly by the tenanted house of Ramnarain Haldar and partly by the tenanted house of Denonath Dey, but which said piece or parcel of land is now distinguished in the books of the Collectorate of Calcutta as the premises No. 113 Bow-Bazar Street and No.8. Mudden Dutt's Lane being the Holdings Nod. respectively 479 and 472 in Survey Block No. 7 of the Southern Division of the Town of Calcutta.

The documents relating to the properties and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court Original Side or at the office of Mr. A. St. John Carruthers, the Attorney for the Plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

A. St. J. Carruthers,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta, High Court
Original Jurisdiction,
The 2nd May 1882.

R. Belchambers,
Registrar.

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NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

Office of the Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore, 1*st May* 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1882.

Bangalore, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

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26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
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32	×	22	×	21	„	105
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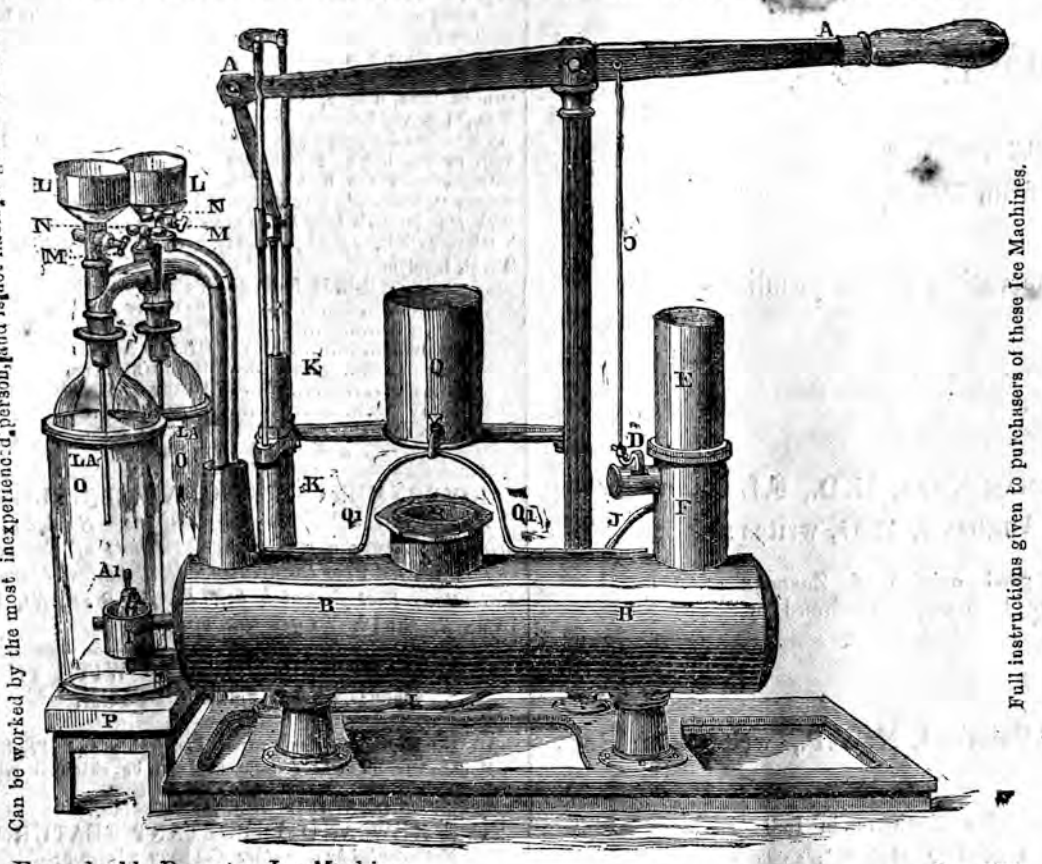

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